

CHINA'S STATEMENT TO U.N. ON THE ILLEGAL MACARTHUR REPORT

**FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN REFUTES
MACARTHUR'S DISTORTIONS**

**SINO-INDIAN EXCHANGE OF
NOTES ON TIBET**



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China's Statement to U.N. On the Illegal MacArthur Report

The following is the text of a telegram dated November 11, 1950, which Chou En-lai, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, sent to Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Ales Bebler, President of the Security Council, declining the Council's invitation to take part in the discussion of a malicious report submitted by the so-called U.N. Command in Korea:

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Trygve Lie's cable 36.

In the name of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, I make the following statement to the United Nations Security Council: We cannot accept the invitation decided upon by the 520th meeting of the Security Council on November 8, 1950, because, according to the contents of the resolution, this invitation deprives the representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China of the right to discuss in the Security Council the most pressing question to the Chinese people, namely, the question of armed intervention in Korea and aggression against China by the United States government, and limits the right of the Chinese representative to the discussion of the special report of the so-called United Nations' Command which was engendered illegally by the Security Council under the manipulation of the United States during the absence of the permanent members, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and whose report is, therefore, not only one-sided and malicious, but also unlawful, and

absolutely cannot be taken as a basis for discussion.

In the name of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, I hereby propose to the United Nations Security Council that, in view of the gravity of the two questions of armed intervention in Korea and aggression against China's Taiwan by the United States government, and in view of the fact that the two questions are closely related, it would be most proper that the Security Council combine the discussion of the accusation raised by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China against armed aggression on Taiwan by the United States government and the discussion of the question of armed intervention in Korea by the United States government, so that the representative of the People's Republic of China, when attending the meetings of the Security Council to discuss the "complaint against armed aggression on Taiwan," may raise at the same time the accusation against armed intervention in Korea by the United States government.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN REFUTES MACARTHUR'S DISTORTIONS

On November 6, Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American invasion forces in Korea, issued a communique maliciously branding as "foreign intervention" the just action of the Chinese people in voluntarily assisting the Korean people to resist the American aggressor. At the same time, he illegally submitted what he called a report to the U.N. Security Council. On November 8, Warren Austin, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, on the basis of MacArthur's report, made an impudent statement which attempted again to usurp the name of the United Nations to extend the war of aggression further in Korea and openly invade China. A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China issued, on November 11, a statement on this matter, the full text of which we reproduce as follows:

From beginning to end, MacArthur's report and Austin's statement are distortions of fact, a complete reversal of black and white and, moreover, a blustering attempt to inspire fear. The true fact is that the United States of America has invaded Chinese territory, has infringed

upon China's sovereignty and has threatened China's security. The Chinese people have every reason to indict the United States government for its provocations and aggression against China which are daily becoming more brutal and cruel. Filled with righteous indignation, the Chinese

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people are angry and are voluntarily assisting the Korean people to resist American aggression—their actions are entirely reasonable and just.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China still persists in urging a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, but the Chinese people do not fear threats from any aggressor.

Right at the beginning of its aggressive war in Korea, the U.S. sent its navy to invade China's Taiwan. Then it sent its air force to intrude into Chinese territorial air over the Northeast and carried out bombings. The United Nations has accepted the charge by the Chinese government on the invasion of China's Taiwan by the American navy and is prepared to discuss this charge. During the past three months, there have been numerous cases of the American air force invading Chinese territorial air, bombing Chinese territory, killing Chinese people and destroying Chinese property. An incomplete summary of the atrocities committed in air raids over Northeast China by American forces invading Korea is given in the table below. The number of such raids has recently been increasing daily. These atrocities perpetrated by the American armed forces, in violating the territorial sovereignty of China and threatening its security, has sounded the alarm to the people throughout China.

Burning with righteous indignation, numerous Chinese people are expressing their will to assist the Korean people and resist American aggression. Facts have proved that the aim of U.S. aggression in Korea is not only Korea itself, but to expand aggression to China; the independent existence or destruction of Korea has always been closely related to China's security. To assist Korea and resist American aggression is simply to protect our homes and defend our country. It is, therefore, entirely reasonable for the Chinese people to express their will to assist Korea and resist American aggression.

This reasonable expression of the Chinese people's will to assist Korea and resist American aggression is not without precedent in the history of the world, and no one can object to it. As is well known, in the 18th century, the progressive people of France, inspired and led by Lafayette, assisted the American people in their war of independence by similar voluntary action. Before the Second World War, the democratic people of all countries of the world, including the British and American people, also assisted the Spanish people by similar voluntary action in the Spanish civil war against Franco. All these have been acknowledged throughout the world as just actions.

The Chinese people's voluntary assistance to Korea and resistance to American aggression has a sound moral basis. The Chinese people can never forget the Korean people's chivalrous voluntary help for the Chinese people's revolutionary war. The Korean people took part not only in the Chinese people's Liberation War, but also in the Chinese people's Northern Expedition of 1925-1927, in the Agrarian Revolutionary War of 1927-1937 and in the Anti-Japanese War of 1937-1945. In the four stages of the Chinese people's revolution, the Korean people always fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people to overthrow imperialism and feudalism. Now that the Korean people are being slaughtered by the bloody-minded American aggressors, the Chinese people share their sufferings and it is perfectly understandable that the Chinese people cannot afford to be indifferent.

Since the expression of the Chinese people's will to assist the Koreans and resist American aggression is so reasonable, so just, so righteous, magnanimous and so flawless, the People's Government of China sees no reason to prevent their voluntary departure for Korea to join in the great Liberation War of the Korean people against American aggression under the command of the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. China's security is seriously threatened as a result of the invasion by American imperialism of Korea and China's Taiwan, and its bombing of China's Northeast. And now it dares to brand as "foreign intervention" the just action of the Chinese people in voluntarily assisting Korea to resist America. The American imperialists have forgotten that they themselves are the interventionists and the aggressors. The voluntary action of the Chinese people in helping Korea to resist America is being taken to oppose American intervention and aggression against China and Korea.

The tentacles of the American aggressors have reached out too far. After spanning 5,000 miles of the Pacific, they have thrust into the territories of China and Korea. According to the vocabulary of the American imperialist elements, this is not aggression on their part, but the just struggle of the people of China and of Korea in defence of their land and their people is aggression. The world knows what is right and what is wrong, and the aggressors must not be allowed to talk black into white at their own will. The sinister visage of the aggressors cannot be covered up forever. The people of China and Korea firmly demand that the American aggressors and their accomplices draw in the lengthy tentacles of aggression, and withdraw their invading troops. The anti-aggression struggle will never cease if aggression is not halted.

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It is the American government that provoked the Korean civil war. It is the American government that started the war of aggression against Korea. It is the American government that invaded China's Taiwan, bombed Chinese territory and threatened China's security. From the very outset, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China opposed the aggressive war on Korea by the American government and advocated the peaceful settlement of the Korean question; and it still at the present time resolutely opposes the aggressive war on Korea by the American government and urges the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. In order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, first of all, foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea; the Korean question can only be settled by the Southern and Northern Korean people themselves. This is the only way to settle the Korean question peacefully. The Chinese people love peace ardently, but they are not afraid of resisting aggressive war, still less are they likely to submit to the threats of the aggressors.

An incomplete summary of the U.S. air raids over Northeast China reads as follows:

At 10:04 hours on August 27, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Chi An county of Liaotung Province.

At 10:05 hours on August 27, four American planes made two strafing runs on Talitsu station of Linchiang county, damaging one locomotive.

At 11:04 hours on August 27, four American planes strafed Talitsu station and the river bridge area of Linchiang county, wounding one locomotive driver and a civilian, damaging two locomotives, one passenger coach and a guards' van.

At 14:30 hours on August 27, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Antung city of Liaotung Province.

At 16:40 hours on August 27, two American planes strafed Antung airfield, killing three workers and wounding 19 workers. Two trucks were destroyed.

At 17:45 hours on August 29, four American planes reconnoitred over Lakooshao of Kwantien county, then flew over Changtienhokow of Kwantien county, where they strafed civilian boats, killing one fisherman and wounding two others. They later appeared over Kooloutzu of Antung, where they strafed civilian boats, killing three fishermen, heavily wounding two fishermen and slightly wounding three others.

At 22:01 hours on September 22, one American plane reconnoitred over Lakooshao, Kwantien county.

At 22:15 hours on September 22, one American plane dropped 12 bombs over Antung city, wounding two people and levelling 28 houses. The tile roofs and windows of more than 300 houses were damaged, and five *mow* of vegetable land were devastated.

At 15:07 hours on October 13, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Yenchiang village of Changpai county, Liaotung Province.

At 20:00 hours on October 14, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Huolung-kaitzu village of Chi An county.

At 20:45 hours on October 14, one American plane circled and reconnoitred above Chi An county.

At 14:25 hours on October 15, four American planes flew at low attitude and strafed Antung city.

At 19:50 hours on October 16, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Tikou village of Chi An county.

At 23:00 hours on October 20, one American plane dropped a bomb in Changtien district of Kwantien county.

At 14:07 hours on October 21, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Tikou village of Chi An county.

At 14:19 hours on October 22, three American planes circled and reconnoitred over Haikwan village of Chi An county.

At 15:07 hours on October 22, three American planes circled and reconnoitred over Lakooshao village of Kwantien county.

At 10:36 hours on October 24, three American planes circled and reconnoitred over Tikou village of Chi An county.

At 7:25 hours on October 25, four American planes strafed Erhtagkou village in the Weishaho district of Linchiang county and one child and one cow were wounded.

At 7:26 hours on October 25, four American planes circled and reconnoitred over Hwang-paitientsu village of Chi An county.

At 12:10 hours on October 28, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Shangtao village northeast of Chi An county.

At 10:44 hours on October 29, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Tikou village of Chi An county.

At 11:45 hours on October 29, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Shihpataokou village of Changpai county.

At 23:15 hours on October 31, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Huolung-kaitzu village of Chi An county.

At 23:29 hours on October 31, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Hwangpaitientsu of Chi An county.

At 23:40 hours on October 31, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Chi An county.

At 12:50 hours on November 1, six American planes circled and reconnoitred over Antung city.

At 14:55 hours on November 1, eight American planes circled and reconnoitred over Antung city.

At 11:08 hours on November 2, four American planes circled and reconnoitred over Chi An county.

At 13:57 hours on November 2, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Shihpataokou of Changpai county.

At 14:03 hours on November 2, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Shihsan-taokou of Changpai county.

At 14:10 hours on November 2, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Shiherttaokou of Changpai county.

At 14:15 hours on November 2, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Shihssu-taokou of Changpai county.

At 18:55 hours on November 2, three American planes circled and reconnoitred over Antung city.

At 6:45 hours on November 3, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Chiehfang village of Chi An county.

At 7:30 hours on November 3, three American planes circled and reconnoitred over Lakoo-shao village of Kwantien county.

At 9:44 hours on November 3, three American planes strafed Liangmintientsu and Huashutientsu of Chi An county. One peasant was killed, one cow killed and another wounded.

At 9:59 hours on November 3, three American planes circled and reconnoitred over Hwangpaitientsu of Chi An county.

At 10:02 hours on November 3, three American planes circled and reconnoitred over Chi An county.

At 10:08 hours on November 3, three American planes circled and reconnoitred over Shang-huolungkaitsu village of Chi An county.

At 15:30 hours on November 3, four American planes strafed and dropped 22 bombs over Pataokou and Malukou villages in Changpai county, destroying 55 houses with heavy losses of the residents' property.

At 15:50 hours on November 3, one American plane strafed Tatungkou of Antung city.

At 15:55 hours on November 3, one American plane strafed Pachiatsu village of Kwantien county.

At 17:04 hours on November 3, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Huashutientsu of Chi An county.

At 17:16 hours on November 3, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Liangmintientsu of Chi An county.

At 17:32 hours on November 3, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Tachingkou of Hwangpaitientsu of Chi An county.

At 17:45 hours on November 3, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Tahaotsukou of Chi An county.

At 18:18 hours on November 3, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Tatungpan of Chi An county.

At 18:26 hours on November 3, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Talukou of Chi An county.

At 18:29 hours on November 3, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Huatientsu of Chi An county.

At 18:40 hours on November 3, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Huanjen county of Liaotung Province.

At 19:22 hours on November 3, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Hsialouho of Kwantien county.

At 22:35 hours on November 4, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Antung city.

At 13:14 hours on November 5, 14 American planes circled and reconnoitred over Chi An county.

At 7:15 hours on November 6, four American planes circled and reconnoitred over Haikwan village of Chi An county.

At 7:29 hours on November 6, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Tikou village of Chi An county.

At 15:00 hours on November 6, one American plane strafed and wounded one peasant in Hsiaaihochien village of the Chiuliencheng district of Antung city.

At 17:09 hours on November 6, two American planes dropped 10 bombs and strafed places near Changpai county.

At 9:30 hours on November 7, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Changpai county.

At 9:50 hours on November 7, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Shihpataokou of Changpai county.

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At 10:00 hours on November 7, two American planes reconnoitred over Shihssutaokou of Changpai county.

At 10:19 hours on November 7, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Changpai county.

At 12:58 hours on November 7, four American planes circled and reconnoitred over Chi An county.

At 13:06 hours on November 7, four American planes circled and reconnoitred over Huatientsu of Chi An county.

At 13:11 hours on November 7, four American planes circled and reconnoitred over Santao-weitsu and Matikou of Chi An county and over Huanjen county.

At 13:50 hours on November 7, four American planes strafed Shengli village, Kwantien county. One mule was killed.

At 4:20 hours on November 8, three American planes circled and reconnoitred over Lakooshao of Kwantien county.

At 5:15 hours on November 8, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Lakooshao of Kwangtien county.

At 6:15 hours on November 8, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Chantienhokou of Kwantien county.

At 6:20 hours on November 8, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Kuloutsu of Taiping village of Antung county.

At 6:30 hours on November 8, four American planes circled and reconnoitred over Chiehfang village of Chi An county.

At 6:49 hours on November 8, four American planes circled and reconnoitred over Shanghuo-lungkai village of Chi An county.

At 7:28 hours on November 8, four American planes circled and reconnoitred over Shanghuo-lungkai village of Chi An county.

At 9:13 hours on November 8, one American plane dropped a bomb over Antung city, destroying three houses and wounding five people (two men, two women and one child).

At 11:18 hours on November 8, nine American planes circled and reconnoitred over Antung city.

At 14:30 hours on November 8, six American planes circled and reconnoitred over Linchiang county.

At 1:07 hours on November 9, an unknown number of American planes dropped a flare in Lakooshao of Kwantien county.

At 2:10 hours on November 9, two American planes dropped two bombs on Antung airfield, heavily wounding three people and slightly

wounding another and destroying living quarters at the airfield.

At 8:25 hours on November 9, six American planes circled and reconnoitred over Lakooshao of Kwantien county.

At 8:30 hours on November 9, 17 or 18 American planes dropped 17 or 18 bombs on Chang-tienhokou of Kwantien county, destroying more than 500 houses. Civilian casualties have not yet been ascertained.

At 8:55 hours on November 9, nine American planes circled and reconnoitred over Lakooshao of Kwantien county.

At 8:55 hours on November 9, 12 American planes bombed Antung city.

At 8:56 hours on November 9, a big formation of American planes bombed the river bridge of Antung city.

At 9:26 hours on November 9, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Antung city.

At 13:30 hours on November 9, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Yushuchen of Chi An county.

At 13:45 hours on November 9, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Chi An county.

At 14:08 hours on November 9, nine American planes dropped eight bombs in Linchiang county, destroying three houses and wounding three people.

At 9:20 hours on November 10, eight American planes strafed and bombed the river bridge at Antung.

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Since November 10, the invasion of China's air by American aeroplanes has been very greatly intensified. Within 100 hours, from 10:30 hours on November 10, to 13:10 hours on November 14, American planes invaded China's territorial air on 28 occasions. On nine of these occasions, they dropped bombs and strafed civilians. The total number of invading planes was 339.

On one occasion, the number of the invading planes was 68. On each of 10 other occasions more than 10 planes took part. Six Chinese citizens were injured and over 168 houses were destroyed by bombing and strafing.

The following is an incomplete summary of the U.S. air raids over Northeast China between 10:30 hours on November 10 and 13:10 hours on November 14:

At 10:30 hours on November 10, seven American planes circled and reconnoitred over Lakooshao, Kwantien county.

At 10:35 hours on November 10, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Chi An county town and Tikou village of Chi An county.

At 14:52 hours on November 10, four American planes strafed above the river bridge of Antung.

At 7:31 hours on November 11, four American planes reconnoitred over Shihpataokou, Changpai county.

At 8:30 hours on November 11, 13 American planes dropped 41 bombs on the river bridge near the Changtienhokou village, Kwantien county.

At 11:02 hours on November 11, seven American planes circled and reconnoitred over Chi An county town and Tikou village, Chi An county.

At 14:19 hours on November 11, eight American planes reconnoitred over Antung city.

At 8:00 hours on November 12, 68 American planes circled and reconnoitred over the river bridge at Antung city.

At 8:36 hours on November 12, four American planes circled, reconnoitred and strafed near Lupiyehtsu village, Chi An county.

At 9:00 hours on November 12, 31 American planes bombed the river bridge and circled and reconnoitred over Antung city.

At 9:40 hours on November 12, four American planes circled and reconnoitred over Antung city.

At 11:20 hours on November 12, 14 American planes circled and reconnoitred over Chi An county town and Tikou village, Chi An county, and strafed over the Yalu River.

At 11:40 hours on November 12, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Lakooshao, Kwantien county.

At 12:00 hours on November 12, 16 American planes circled and reconnoitred over Tikou village, Chi An county.

At 16:10 hours on November 12, three American planes circled over the river bridge at Antung city.

At 7:34 hours on November 13, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over the river bridge at Antung city.

At 8:05 hours on November 13, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Changpai county.

At 8:15 hours on November 13, two American planes circled and reconnoitred over Changpai county.

At 8:50 hours on November 13, four American planes circled and reconnoitred over Huangpaitientsu village and the area around Hsiatao village, Chi An county.

At 10:17 hours on November 13, 13 American planes circled and reconnoitred over Changpai county and dropped two incendiary bombs on Yenchiang village, injuring the side of a peasant named Hu Chang-wen, burned down 11 huts; destroyed 59 piculs of grain, bank notes totalling 5,200,000 dollars (Northeast currency), and 51 million dollars worth of clothings and farm implements; and killed one pig and 22 chickens.

At 10:25 hours on November 13, three American planes circled and reconnoitred over Huangpaitientsu village and flew over the areas of Liangmintientsu and Hsiatao villages, Chi An county.

At 10:55 hours on November 13, 16 American planes intruded over Lakooshao, Kwantien county, and headed towards Antung city.

At 11:02 hours on November 13, nine American planes bombed the river bridge of Antung city. One of the heavy bombs was dropped on the Antung side of the river. The bomb crater was 16 metres in diameter and four metres and a half in depth. Citizens Cheng Kwang-shan and Pei Yu-fu were injured. One hundred and fifty-seven houses were damaged by the force of explosion.

At 10:35 hours on November 14, one American plane circled and reconnoitred over Haikwan village, Chi An county.

At 10:38 hours on November 14, three American planes circled and reconnoitred over Tikou village, Chi An county.

At 11:07 hours, on November 14, seven American planes circled and reconnoitred over Chi An county town and Huangpaitientsu village, Chi An county.

At 11:13 hours on November 14, 26 American planes bombed the river bridge at Antung city and dropped seven bombs along the river bank on the Antung side. One person was injured.

At 13:10 hours on November 14, 30 American planes circled over Changpai county for 30 minutes and dropped four bombs on the river side and eight in Changpai county. Many houses were damaged.

Sino-Indian Exchange of Notes on TIBET

We reproduce here the full texts of Notes exchanged between the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of India on the question of Tibet. The first is the latest Note dated November 16, 1950, sent by the Central People's Government to the Government of India and the rest are arranged according to their chronological order.

Note of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to the Government of the Republic of India on the question of Tibet dated November 16, 1950

On November 1, 1950, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China received from H.E. Ambassador Panikkar a communication from the Government of the Republic of India on the problem of Tibet.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, in its past communications with the Government of the Republic of India on the problem of Tibet, has repeatedly made it clear that Tibet is an integral part of Chinese territory, the problem of Tibet is entirely a domestic problem of China. The Chinese People's Liberation Army must enter Tibet, liberate the Tibetan people, and defend the frontiers of China. This is the firm policy of the Chinese Government. According to the provisions of the Common Programme adopted by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the regional autonomy granted by the Chinese Government to the national minorities inside the country is an autonomy within the confines of Chinese sovereignty. This point has been recognised by the Indian Government in its *aide memoire* to the Chinese Government dated August 26 this year. However, when the Chinese Government actually exercised its sovereign rights, and began to liberate the Tibetan people and drive out foreign forces and influences to ensure that the Tibetan people will be free from aggression and will realise regional autonomy and religious freedom, the Indian Government attempted to influence and obstruct the exercise of its sovereign rights in Tibet by the Chinese Government. This cannot but make the Chinese Government greatly surprised.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China sincerely hopes that the Chinese People's Liberation Army may enter Tibet peacefully to perform the sacred task of liberating the Tibetan people and defending the frontiers of China. It has, therefore, long since welcomed the delegation of the local authorities of Tibet, which has remained in India, to come

to Peking at an early date to proceed with peace negotiations. Yet the said delegation, obviously as a result of continued outside obstruction, has delayed its departure for Peking. Further, taking advantage of the delay of the negotiations, the local authorities of Tibet have deployed strong armed forces at Changtu of Sikang Province in the interior of China, in an attempt to prevent the Chinese People's Liberation Army from liberating Tibet. On August 31, 1950, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Indian Government through Ambassador Panikkar that the Chinese People's Liberation Army was going to take action soon in West Sikang according to set plans, and expressed the hope that the Indian Government would assist the delegation of the local authorities of Tibet so that it might arrive in Peking in mid-September to begin peace negotiations. In early and middle September, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires Shen Chien and later Ambassador Yuan Chung-hsien both in person told the said delegation that it was imperative that it should hasten to Peking within September, otherwise the said delegation would bear the responsibilities and be held responsible for all the consequences resulting from the delay. In mid-October, the Chinese Ambassador Yuan again informed the Indian Government of this. Yet still, owing to outside instigation, the delegation of the local authorities of Tibet fabricated various pretexts and remained in India. Although the Chinese Government has not given up its desire of settling the problem of Tibet peacefully, it can no longer continue to put off the set plan of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to proceed to Tibet. And the liberation of Changtu further proved that through the instrument of Tibetan troops, foreign forces and influences were obstructing the peaceful settlement of the problem of Tibet. But regardless of whether the local authorities of Tibet wish to proceed with peace negotiations, and regardless of whatever results may be achieved by negoti-

ations, no foreign intervention will be permitted. The entry into Tibet of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the liberation of the Tibetan people are also decided.

In showing its friendship with the Government of the Republic of India, and in an understanding of the desire of the Indian Government to see the problem of Tibet settled peacefully, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has kept the Indian Government informed of its efforts in this direction. What the Chinese Government cannot but deeply regret is that the Indian Government, in disregard of the facts, has regarded a domestic problem of the Chinese Government—the exercise of its sovereign rights in Tibet—as an international dispute calculated to increase the present deplorable tensions in the world.

The Government of the Republic of India has repeatedly expressed its desire of developing Sino-Indian friendship on the basis of mutual respect for territory, sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, and of preventing the world from going to war. The entry into Tibet of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is exactly aimed at the protection of the integrity of the territory and the sovereignty of China. And it is on this question, that all those countries who desire to respect the territory and the sovereignty of

China should first of all indicate their real attitude towards China. In the meantime, we consider that what is now threatening the independence of nations and world peace is precisely the forces of the imperialist aggressors. For the sake of the maintenance of national independence and the defence of world peace, it is necessary to resist the forces of these imperialist aggressors. The entry into Tibet of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is thus an important measure to maintain Chinese independence, to prevent the imperialist aggressors from dragging the world towards war, and to defend world peace.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China welcomes the renewed declaration of the Indian Government that it has no political or territorial ambitions in China's Tibet and that it does not seek any new privileged position. As long as our two sides adhere strictly to the principle of mutual respect for territory, sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, we are convinced that the friendship between China and India should be developed in a normal way, and that problems relating to Sino-Indian diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations with respect to Tibet may be solved properly and to our mutual benefit through normal diplomatic channels.

Peking, November 16, 1950.

Memorandum of the Government of the Republic of India on the question of Tibet received from the Indian Ambassador on October 21, 1950

The Central People's Government are fully aware of the views of the Government of India on the adjustment of Sino-Tibetan relations. It is, therefore, not necessary to repeat that their interest is solely in a peaceful settlement of the issue. My Government are also aware that the Central People's Government have been following a policy of negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. It has, however, been reported that some military action has taken place or is about to take place, which may affect the peaceful outcome of these negotiations.

The Government of India would desire to point out that a military action at the present time against Tibet will give those countries in the world which are unfriendly to China a handle for anti-Chinese propaganda at a crucial and delicate juncture in international affairs. The Central People's Government must be aware that opinion in the United Nations has been steadily veering round to the admission of China into that organisation before the close of the present session. The Government of India feel that military action on the eve of a decision by the Assembly will have serious consequences and will give powerful support to those who are opposed to the admission of the People's Govern-

ment to the United Nations and the Security Council.

At the present time when international situation is so delicate, any move that is likely to be interpreted as a disturbance of peace may prejudice the position of China in the eyes of the world. The Government of India's firm conviction is that one of the principal conditions for the restoration of a peaceful atmosphere is the recognition of the position of the People's Republic of China, and its association with the work of the United Nations. They feel that an incautious move at the present time, even in a matter which is within its own sphere, will be used by those who are unfriendly to China to prejudice China's case in the United Nations and generally before neutral opinion. The Government of India attach the highest importance to the earliest settlement of the problem of Chinese representation in international organisations and have been doing everything in their power to bring it to a successful conclusion. They are convinced that the position of China will be weakened if through military action in Tibet those who are opposed to China's admission are now given a chance to misrepresent China's peaceful aims.

SUPPLEMENT TO PEOPLE'S CHINA

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The Government of India feel that the time factor is extremely important. In Tibet there is not likely to be any serious military opposition, and any delay in settling the matter will not, therefore, affect Chinese interests or a suitable final solution. The Government of India's interest in this matter is, as we have explained

before, only to see that the admission of the People's Government to the United Nations is not again postponed due to causes which could be avoided and further that, if possible, a peaceful solution is followed where military action may cause unrest and disturbance on her own borders.

Note of the Government of the Republic of India on the question of Tibet received from the Indian Ambassador on October 28, 1950

Embassy of India in China
Peking
28 October, 1950

His Excellency,
The Minister for Foreign Affairs,
The Central People's Government of the
People's Republic of China,
Peking.
Excellency,

I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency the following communication from the Government of India.

Begins: We have seen with great regret reports in newspapers of official statement made in Peking to the effect that "People's Army units have been ordered to advance into Tibet." We have received no, repeat no, intimation of it from your Ambassador here or from our Ambassador in Peking. We have been repeatedly assured of the desire of the Chinese Government to settle the Tibetan problem by peaceful means and negotiations. In the interview which India's Ambassador had recently with the Vice-Foreign Minister, the latter while reiterating the resolve of the Chinese Government to "liberate" Tibet had expressed continued desire to do so by peaceful means. We informed the Chinese Government through our Ambassador of the decision of the Tibetan Delegation to proceed to Peking immediately to start negotiations. This Delegation actually left Delhi yesterday (25th). In view of these facts, the decision to order the advance of China's troops into Tibet appears to us most surprising and regrettable. We realise there has been delay in Tibetan Delegation proceeding to Peking. This delay was caused in

the first instance by inability to obtain visas for Hongkong, for which the Delegation was in no way responsible. Subsequently, the Delegation came back to Delhi because of the wishes of the Chinese Government that preliminary negotiations should first be conducted in Delhi with the Chinese Ambassador. Owing to lack of knowledge on the part of the Tibetan Delegation of dealing with other countries and the necessity of obtaining instructions from their government, who in turn had to consult their assemblies, certainly further delay took place. The Government of India do not believe any foreign influence hostile to China has been responsible for the delay in the Delegation's departure.

2. Now that the invasion of Tibet has been ordered by Chinese Government, peaceful negotiations can hardly be synchronised with it and there will naturally be fear on part of Tibetans that negotiations will be under duress. In the present context of world events, the invasion by Chinese troops of Tibet cannot but be regarded as deplorable and, in the considered judgment of the Government of India, not in the interests of China or of peace. The Government of India can only express their deep regret that in spite of the friendly and disinterested advice repeatedly tendered by them, the Chinese Government should have decided to seek a solution of the problems of their relations with Tibet by force instead of by the slower and more enduring methods of peaceful approach:

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) K. M. PANIKKAR

Reply of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China on October 30, 1950, to the memorandum and note of the Indian Government on the question of Tibet.

On October 21, 1950, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China received from H.E. Ambassador Panikkar an *aide m  moire* of the Government of India on the question of Tibet. On October 28, Minister for Foreign

Affairs Chou En-lai further received a communication from the Government of India as conveyed by H.E. Ambassador Panikkar.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China would like to make

it clear: Tibet is an integral part of Chinese territory, the problem of Tibet is entirely a domestic problem of China. The Chinese People's Liberation Army must enter Tibet, liberate the Tibetan people, and defend the frontiers of China. This is the resolved policy of the Central People's Government. The Central People's Government has repeatedly expressed the hope that the problem of Tibet may be solved by peaceful negotiations, and it welcomes, therefore, the delegation of the local authorities of Tibet to come to Peking at an early date to proceed with peaceful negotiations. Yet the Tibetan Delegation, under outside instigation, has intentionally delayed the date of its departure for Peking. The Central People's Government, however, has not abandoned its desire to proceed with peaceful negotiations. But regardless of whether the local authorities of Tibet wish to proceed with peaceful negotiations, and whatever results may be achieved by negotiations, the problem of Tibet is a domestic problem of the People's Republic of China and no

foreign interference shall be tolerated.

In particular, the problem of Tibet and the problem of the participation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations are two entirely unrelated problems. If those countries hostile to China attempt to utilize as an excuse the fact that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is exercising its sovereign rights in its territory Tibet, and threaten to obstruct the participation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations organisation, it is then but another demonstration of the unfriendly and hostile attitude of such countries toward China.

Therefore, with regard to the viewpoint of the Government of India on what it regards as deplorable, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China cannot but consider it as having been affected by foreign influences hostile to China in Tibet and hence expresses its deep regret.

October 30, 1950.

**Note of the Indian Government on the question of Tibet
dated November 1, 1950**

Embassy of India in China,
Peking,
1st November, 1950.

His Excellency,
The Minister for Foreign Affairs,
The Central People's Government of the
People's Republic of China,
Peking.

Excellency,

I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency the following communication from the Government of India.

Begins: The Indian Ambassador in Peking has transmitted to the Government of India the note handed to him by the Vice-Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China on October 30. The Government of India have read with amazement the statement in the last paragraph of the Chinese Government's reply that the Government of India's representation to them was affected by foreign influences hostile to China and categorically repudiate it. At no time has any foreign influence been brought to bear upon India in regard to Tibet. In this, as in other matters, the Government of India's policy has been entirely independent and directed solely towards a peaceful settlement of international disputes and avoidance of anything calculated to increase the present deplorable tensions in the world.

2. The Government of China are equally mistaken in thinking that the Tibetan Delegation's departure to Peking was delayed by outside instigation. In their previous communications the Government of India have explained at some length the reasons why the Tibetan Delegation could not proceed to Peking earlier. They are convinced that there has been no possibility of foreign instigation.

3. It is with no desire to interfere or to gain any advantage that the Government of India have sought earnestly that a settlement of the Tibetan problem should be effected by peaceful negotiations, adjusting legitimate Tibetan claim to autonomy within the framework of Chinese suzerainty. Tibetan autonomy is a fact, which, judging from reports that they have received from the Indian Ambassador in China and also from other sources, the Chinese Government were themselves willing to recognise and foster. The Government of India's repeated suggestions that Chinese suzerainty over Tibet and Tibetan autonomy should be reconciled by peaceful negotiations were not, as the Chinese Government seem to suggest, unwarranted interference in China's internal affairs, but well-meant advice by a friendly government which has a natural interest in the solution of problems concerning its neighbours by peaceful methods.

4. Wedded as they are to ways of peace, the Government of India had been gratified to learn that the Chinese Government was also desirous to effect a settlement in Tibet through peaceful negotiations. Because of this the Gov-

ernment of India advised the Tibetan Government to send their Delegation to Peking, and were glad that this advice was accepted. In the interchange of the communications which had been taking place between the Government of India and the Government of China, the former had received repeated assurances that a peaceful settlement was aimed at. In the circumstances the surprise of the Government of India was all the greater when they learnt that military operations had been undertaken by the Chinese Government against a peaceful people. There has been no allegation that there has been any provocation or any resort to non-peaceful methods on the part of the Tibetans. Hence there is no justification whatever for such military operations against them. Such a step involving an attempt to impose a decision by force, could not possibly be reconciled with a peaceful settlement. In view of these developments, the Government of India are no longer in a position to advise the Tibetan Delegation to proceed to Peking, unless the Chinese Government think it fit to order their troops to halt their advance into Tibet and thus give a chance for peaceful negotiations.

5. Every step that the Government of India have taken in recent months has been to check the drift to war all over the world. In doing so, they have often been misunderstood and criticised, but they have adhered to their policy regardless of the displeasure of great nations. They cannot help thinking early operations by the Chinese Government against Tibet have greatly added to the tensions of the world and to the drift towards general war, which they are sure the Government of China also wish to avoid.

6. The Government of India have repeatedly made it clear that they have no political or

territorial ambitions in Tibet and they do not seek any novel privileged position for themselves or for their nationals in Tibet. At the same time they have pointed out that certain rights have grown out of usage and agreements which are natural between neighbours with close cultural and commercial relations. These relations have found expression in the presence of an agent of the Government of India in Lhasa, the existence of trade agencies at Gyantse and Yatung and the maintenance of post and telegraph office on the trade route up to Gyantse. For protection of this trade route a small military escort has been stationed at Gyantse for over 40 years. The Government of India are anxious that these establishments, which are to the mutual interests of India and Tibet, and do not detract in any way from Chinese suzerainty over Tibet, should continue. The personnel at the Lhasa Mission and the agencies at Gyantse and Yatung have accordingly been instructed to stay at their posts.

7. It has been the basic policy of the Government of India to work for friendly relations between India and China, both countries recognising each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual interests. Recent developments in Tibet have affected these friendly relations and the interest of peace all over the world; this the Government of India deeply regret. In conclusion the Government of India can only express their earnest hope that the Chinese Government will still prefer the methods of peaceful negotiations and settlement to a solution under duress and by force.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) K. M. PANIKKAR

SMASH THE ENEMY'S SLANDERS, DECEITS, AND THREATS

— Editorial of the Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY on Nov. 12 —

The splendid and just actions of the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea, who are resisting American aggression, aiding Korea, protecting their homes and defending their country, instantly evoked the ardent support of people of all walks of life throughout China. With passionate enthusiasm, patriots all over the country continue asking leave to join the volunteers. There is a flood of letters saluting the people's volunteers and pledging life itself in support of these just actions. The inviolable will of 475 million people has become a mighty force which cannot be conquered by any brute force.

The battered American imperialist aggressors have let loose through their representatives, MacArthur and Austin, every sort of slander, deceit and threat against the just actions of the Chinese people. There is nothing surprising in this. Just as they coined the slander of the Korean people "invading" Korea and the Chinese people "invading" Taiwan and Tibet, the insolent American aggressors now slander the Chinese volunteers who are resisting American intervention and invasion as "interventionists" and "invaders." The aggressors, trying hard to appear harmless, declared that they did not intend to "invade" China. But, immediately, they threatened that "the present conflict may not be limited to the Korean area," because they would not "accept this thinly-disguised invasion of Korea."

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China in his statement on November 11, reflecting the will of the people throughout China, solemnly denounced these slanders, deceits and threats of the American aggressors.

There will be more and more slanders, deceits and threats from the enemy. These are an indispensable complement to their armed aggression. Therefore, the people throughout the country must be fully mentally-prepared to smash the poisonous ideas disseminated by the enemy.

The enemy's attempts to slander the Chinese people's volunteers' actions in Korea as "intervention" or "invasion" are baseless and absurd. There have been many interventions and invasions, and also many examples of popular volunteers' actions in history; and they have never been confused.

To cite some of the best-known examples: Hitler's and Mussolini's troops intervened in the Spanish civil war and supported Franco's attack on the Spanish people. This was, undoubtedly, intervention. But, on the contrary, people from Britain,

France, America, the Soviet Union and other countries took arms and assisted the Spanish people to resist Franco. This was, undoubtedly, an example of people's volunteer action.

Even Americans have acknowledged that what has happened in Korea is comparable to what happened then in Spain. The armed forces of America and Britain, Canada and other countries are interventionists like Hitler and Mussolini. The United States has absolutely no justification for sending its troops to Korea, because in Korea there is only an internal conflict. But, actually, American troops have not only been sent to Korea to support Syngman Rhee, enemy of all the Korean people, in slaughtering the Korean people, they have also openly become the masters of Syngman Rhee's troops. Thus, the American government has done what even Hitler and Mussolini did not do for Franco.

The American government has also surpassed Hitler and Mussolini in another way. However vile and insolent Hitler and Mussolini were, they did not declare that the government of the Spanish Republic had committed "aggression" against Franco. But the American government has declared that the Korean people have committed "aggression" against Syngman Rhee. Secondly, however vicious and insolent Hitler and Mussolini were, they never declared that the volunteer formations of people from Britain, France, America, the Soviet Union and other countries had "intervened" in the Spanish civil war, "invaded" Spain and so on; but the American government has declared that the Chinese people have "intervened" and "invaded" Korea and so on.

As stated by a spokesman of our Foreign Ministry, the Americans' nonsensical reversal of black and white cannot reverse what mankind deems right and wrong. All such slanders can only still further stimulate the righteous patriotic indignation of the Chinese people.

In an attempt to dupe the Chinese people, the enemy says that the U.S. will not invade China but will stop at the proper limit. This is intended to convince the Chinese people that the American invasion of Korea can be ignored. But, if we use our memories, we can recall that in the bloody history of imperialist aggression against China during the past hundred years, there had been no limit. In every instance, the terminal point of their aggression was swiftly turned into the starting point for further aggression. In the imperialists' dictionary, there are only such terms as "insatiable greed" and

"give us an inch and we shall take an ell," there is absolutely no "stopping at the proper limit," unless we check them with force and compel them to stop.

Today, the U.S. has not only invaded Korea, China's close neighbour, and threatening China's border, but has, moreover, invaded our Taiwan with her navy and our Northeast with her air force. Why do such people as MacArthur and Austin avoid talking about such obvious facts? A man whose existence is threatened by a wolf cannot save himself by "appeasement" or "prayer." If he does not strike it down, the wolf will bite him. There is no alternative.

In an attempt to frighten the Chinese people, the enemy has now said that if the Chinese people persist in upholding justice, the war will be expanded beyond Korea and that China will bring calamity on herself. Indeed, the Chinese people certainly do not want war but peace. This is why the Chinese people advocate the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

But have the imperialists shown the least desire for peace? No! on the contrary, the imperialists have brought war to us and to Taiwan, as well as to our Northeast. We Chinese people desire to carry on peaceful construction. The Central People's Government has been established for but a year, yet it has recorded massive achievements. If we can have a few more years, we can do much better. But now the question is, not that we do not wish to engage in peaceful construction, but that the American imperialists will not allow us to do so.

Everybody knows that China's greatest industrial base is situated in the Northeast. Already, the enemy's bombs have been dropped on our Northeast. If our population does not volunteer for active resistance to America and assistance to Korea, then such industrial centres as Antung, Penki, Fushun, Mukden, Anshan and Dairen, etc. will be threatened by the enemy's gunfire. How could we then engage in construction?

Everybody knows that China and Korea depend upon each other like lips and teeth. "If the lips are gone, the teeth will suffer from the cold." If we sit and watch our neighbour's dire peril without rescuing him, we cannot save ourselves and we cannot talk about defending world peace.

Some of the reactionary American newspapers try to frighten our people with the superiority of their armaments or even with the atomic bomb. We, of course, decisively oppose the use of such an inhuman weapon, but we are by no means afraid of it nor of any superiority in arms.

Anyone having a slight common knowledge of history knows that at the start of a struggle between the revolutionary people and the counter-revolutionary rulers or aggressors, the weapons and the mili-

tary technique arrayed against the people are generally much superior.

This was so in the case of the Chinese people's War of Liberation, and also in the case of the Soviet-German War. Before and after the outbreak of the Chinese Anti-Japanese War, some of those who were scared of the Japanese brigands tried to frighten the Chinese people by saying that the Japanese had aircraft, artillery and poison gas. The Japanese used these supposedly superior weapons in their war of aggression against China; Chiang Kai-shek used all his superior weapons in his war against the Chinese people and Hitler also used all his superior weapons in the Soviet-German War. It was, however, the Chinese people, and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Soviet people and the Soviet Army who won ultimate victory, not Chiang Kai-shek, Tojo or Hitler.

As to the atomic weapons — not only have we been assured by Comrades Stalin and Mao Tse-tung that the atom bomb cannot determine the outcome of a war and that the atom bomb is a paper tiger, but this was also confessed by such imperialist characters as Chennault and Mountbatten.

In 1945 when Japan surrendered, Chennault said that the Soviet Union's participation in the war against Japan was the decisive factor in accelerating the end of the war and that the result would have been the same even if no atom bomb had been dropped in Japan. Mountbatten also said that it was the greatest mistake to believe that the atom bomb could have stopped the war in the Far East.

Furthermore, the atom bomb is not possessed exclusively by the U.S. The Soviet Union made it known long ago that it has the atom bomb. Vyshinsky has recently warned the imperialists: "A bomb can be answered by a bomb." He also said that in the unfortunate event of the atom bomb being needed, the Soviet Union could have as many atom bombs as were necessary.

Those who think that the atomic weapon is omnipotent should consider which country is most scared of the atom bomb. Is it the Soviet Union, whose territory extends from Europe to Asia, or is it China, who has such a vast expanse of territory and whose population is so much dispersed, or is it New York, Washington or London whose population is highly congested? This should be most clearly understood by the imperialist warmongers.

The Chinese people do not subscribe to the theory that weapons are omnipotent. If we examine history, we find that the ancestor of those who support the theory that weapons are omnipotent, or the ancestor of those who try to threaten people with superior weapons, is no modern personage, but the barbaric and ignorant Chin Shih Huang (the "First Emperor" of the Chin Dynasty who ascended the throne in 221 B. C. — Ed.). Having annexed the other six states and unified China, he only allow-

ed his own troops to possess the best weapons, while he confiscated all the weapons of other countries and used them to cast metal statues.

In doing so, he thought that his throne would be inherited by his sons and grandsons for hundreds of thousands of years, no matter how the people might oppose it.

However, shortly after his son, the "Second Emperor," ascended the throne, his reign was overthrown by the revolutionary peasants led by Chen Sheng and Wu Kuang who were armed only with clubs. Since the time of Chen Sheng and Wu Kuang, the Chinese people have known only one truth — that it is living men, not lifeless iron, that determine destiny.

Therefore, you brigands, who threaten people with the "supremacy" of your weapons, you had better hold up your hands and lay down your weapons. Your days are ended and your fate will be no different from that of Chin Shih Huang.

We firmly love peace while you insist on war. Be warned, if you dare to invade China, you will not only serve as our self-appointed transport, as Chiang Kai-shek did in the past, but will rapidly bury yourself. Do you not believe it? The unyielding facts will oblige you to surrender and admit your defeats.

That the brave sons of China dare to support the Korean people with their voluntary action shows that the Chinese people by no means fear the American aggressors. The Chinese people have long enough known the American imperialists for a paper tiger.

True, the American aggressors have pushed into the northern half of Korea. But, is that very strange? Who does not know and who can deny the common sense that the only real victory is the final victory?

Is the fact that a gang of brigands led by the Americans, who stole the flag of the "United Nations," have temporarily "driven" the main force of so young an army like the Korean People's Army "back to North Korea" worth boasting of?

Did Japan not once occupy the main parts of our country during the Anti-Japanese War? Did Hitler not reach Stalingrad and Leningrad and the outskirts of Moscow? However, even at that time, we said that they were but paper tigers, and at last the iron facts proved one by one that they were paper tigers.

When we speak of paper tigers, we refer to the very substance of the enemy strength. During the Second World War, the German and Japanese fascists were the strongest among the imperialist countries of the time. Though they were also paper tigers, yet their combat strength was much stronger than the present day paper tiger — the United

States. They won many so-called "brilliant victories" in the war.

The "victory" now gained by MacArthur in Korea is but the slightest trifle when compared with the victories of his fore-runners of that time. MacArthur was but a panic-stricken general who fled before those sweeping victories of the Japanese brigands in the Philippines.

Some reactionaries dogmatically asserted that "the Soviet Union is bound to be wiped out" and that "China is bound to be wiped out." But, in the end, it was not the Soviet Union or China, but the fascist countries of Germany, Italy and Japan that have been eliminated.

After the Second World War, the only big imperialist countries that have been preserved, are the impotent and war-exhausted Britain and France and the paper tiger — the United States. Formerly, there were seven big imperialist countries while now there only remain these three dying ones, stricken with an incurable sickness.

However, the strength of the world camp for peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union, has become immeasurably powerful when compared with any period in the past. The Soviet Army eliminated 12 million troops of the German, Italian and Japanese fascists and their satellites in the Second World War. The Chinese People's Liberation Army has eliminated over eight million of Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary troops armed by the American imperialists.

China, the Soviet Union and other People's Democracies not only represent the justice of mankind, but China and the Soviet Union alone already embrace more than one-third of the world's population. The combined forces of these two peoples are invincible in the world.

The world camp for peace and democracy is headed by the Soviet Union. China and the Soviet Union are its two great pillars, cemented by friendship, alliance and mutual assistance. The strength of this camp not only greatly surpasses and overwhelms the enemy forces, but is growing and developing by leaps and bounds. This strength is sufficient to defend peace and defeat any adventurous aggressors.

The Chinese people strongly love peace and also have the strength to defend peace. What we demand is still the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem and to build our country in peace. These are the ultimate ends of the voluntary actions of the Chinese people in resisting American aggression, aiding Korea, protecting their homes and defending their country. This great, just struggle cannot possibly be the subject of slander, deceit or threats. All the plots and adventures of the enemy are bound to be crushed by the Chinese people and the peoples of the world.